

ington. Salvadori (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVII, 1895, p. 35) records a specimen in the British Museum, said to have been collected on the Snake River, Washington, in September. Coale (Auk, XXXII, 1915, p. 87) reports a mounted specimen in the collection of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, shot on the Columbia River, three miles west of Portland, Oregon, April 8, 1881. D. E. Brown of Seattle kindly sends me the data on another Trumpeter Swan, which was shot by a hunter during the winter of 1906 at Nisqually, at the south end of Puget Sound, Washington. The specimen was taken to a taxidermy shop to be mounted, but was never called for, and was later given to Brown, in whose collection it now is. The measurements of this example are as follows: eye to back of nostril, 72 mm.; eye to tip of bill, 146; wing, 647. On or about November 9, 1912, a Trumpeter Swan was shot at Moses Lake (Bowles, Condor, XVIII, 1916, p. 171); the specimen was mounted by Fred Edwards of Tacoma, and is now in the collection of George Willett. This example was in immature plumage. In conclusion it may be noted that in spite of the former occurrence of the Trumpeter Swan in Washington, in all probability in some abundance, there has been no recorded instance of its appearance in the State for more than ten years.

NOTES ON THE BIRD LIFE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

THOMAS D. BURLEIGH

(Continued from the June Issue)

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER—*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*.

A fairly common migrant, feeding in underbrush and seldom seen far from the ground. In the spring migration the birds are a little scarce and seemingly pass through in one or two days, for in 1912 they were seen on the 30th of April and on the 1st of May, in 1913 on the 13th and 14th of May, and in 1914 on the 28th of April only. In the fall they are oftener seen and more regular in their appearance, my dates for their arrival being September 14, 1912, September 20, 1913, September 10, 1914, and September 9, 1916. October 5, 1913, is my latest date for their occurrence during the fall migration.

MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*.

A common migrant, occurring in small flocks and not mingling as a general rule with other members of this family. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 22, 1913, and April 18, 1914. May 11, 1914, is my latest record for the spring migration. In the fall the first birds appeared September 28, 1913, and September 8, 1914, and in 1913 were last seen

November 2. My one record for the occurrence of this species during the winter is a single bird seen December 31, 1914.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica magnolia*.

A common migrant, appearing with the bulk of warblers in early May and generally gone within a week or ten days. In the spring migration of 1913 the last bird was seen May 17. In the fall the first bird was seen September 19 and single birds were then more or less in evidence until October 9, when the last bird for the year was recorded. In the spring migration of 1914 the first bird appeared May 9, within a few days they were plentiful and lingered until May 20. In the fall the first bird appeared a little early, being seen September 3.

CERULEAN WARBLER—*Dendroica cerulea*.

A common summer resident, but seemingly almost entirely restricted to the stretches of woods along the Allegheny River and its few tributaries, such as Deer Creek. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 29, 1912, May 3, 1913, and May 2, 1914. The birds disappear soon after the young have left the nest so I have no actual records for departure in the fall. A nest found May 16, 1914, half built, was forty feet from the ground at the outer end of a limb of a large white oak and this is typical of the situation these birds almost invariably select.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER—*Dendroica pensylvanica*.

A fairly common migrant, usually seen singly and feeding in low underbrush. My earliest record for the spring migration is May 4, 1914, my latest May 19, 1912. In the fall the birds appear early and usually linger longer than they do in the spring. August 12, 1912, is my earliest record, September 16, 1916, my latest.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER—*Dendroica castanea*.

A fairly common spring migrant, and probably equally common in the fall, although because of their obscure plumage it is difficult to identify them. In the spring of 1913 they were unusually plentiful and appeared earlier that year and remained later than they ordinarily do. The first birds appeared May 13 and small flocks were then more or less in evidence until May 24, when the last bird was seen. In 1914 the first flock was recorded May 16.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER—*Dendroica striata*.

A fairly common migrant, appearing in the spring in small flocks when practically all other migrants have gone and usually lingering until the first week in June. In 1913 the first birds were seen May 22, and this is the average date when this species arrives. In the fall a gun is more or less essential for reliable identification so my data is rather meager. September 4, 1914, is my earliest record, October 18, 1914, my latest.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER—*Dendroica fusca*.

A common migrant, especially during the spring migration, when they may at times be found literally everywhere. On the 16th and 17th of May, 1914, they were more abundant than I have ever known them to be before or since and during those two days the underbrush and larger trees in places were seemingly alive with them, while their characteristic

song could be heard on all sides. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 29, 1912, May 3, 1913, and April 27, 1914. My latest record for the spring migration is May 23, 1913. My earliest record for the fall migration is September 4, 1912, my latest October 4, 1912.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—*Dendroica virens*.

A common migrant. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 29, 1912, May 3, 1913, and April 25, 1914, and for departure May 14, 1913, and May 14, 1914. In the fall fewer birds are seen, probably because they are more easily overlooked, but even so, for possibly a month a few will always be seen during a day in the field. My dates for arrival are September 14, 1912, and September 4, 1913, and for departure October 13, 1912, and October 5, 1913.

YELLOW PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*.

As far as my experience goes this species is a rather scarce migrant, and my few records are entirely for the spring migration. In 1913 one bird was seen April 25, and in 1914 single birds were seen April 26 and May 2.

OVEN-BIRD—*Sciurus aurocapillus*.

A common summer resident in all the scattered stretches of woods. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 14, 1912, April 25, 1913, and April 19, 1914, and for departure in the fall October 9, 1912, and October 6, 1913. In nesting the birds seem to like the more open woods, but avoid the hillsides and very often build near a trail or an old unused road. Breeding data: June 22, 1910, four incubated eggs; May 18, 1913, three slightly incubated eggs; May 24, 1914, five fresh eggs; June 7, 1915, five well incubated eggs.

NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH—*Sciurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*.

A fairly common migrant. In appearance it resembles very much the next species, but its habits are so different that there should never be any question as to its identity. In its breeding range it is found in bogs and swamps deep in the woods and its seeming dislike for clear running water is clearly evident during its migrations. The edges of ponds or swampy thickets are where the majority of them can be found, although even the presence of water is not always necessary, for I have seen them feeding on lawns well within the city limits of Pittsburgh, and at times in underbrush in open dry woods. During the spring migration they sing freely, but in the fall they are quiet and more inconspicuous. My earliest record for the spring migration is April 29, 1914, my latest May 24, 1919. In the fall they arrive rather early, but seem in no hurry, and an individual bird will often linger in some favored spot for several weeks. August 12, 1913, is my earliest record, September 14, 1916, my latest.

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH—*Sciurus motacilla*.

A common summer resident, but found only along the smaller streams in wooded ravines. It appears early in the spring, but unlike the majority of the early migrants it is one of the first of the breeding birds to disappear in the fall. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 14, 1912, April 10, 1913, April 6, 1914, and April 9, 1917 and for departure in the fall August 16, 1914, and August 19, 1913. A nest found May 17,

1914, held two slightly incubated eggs and two of the Cowbird, and was well concealed under the roots of a small tree well up the side of a deep ravine.

KENTUCKY WARBLER—*Oporornis formosus*.

A common summer resident in all the scattered stretches of woods, occurring wherever the Oven-bird is found, but seeming to prefer the denser underbrush and the hillsides. My dates for arrival in the spring are May 5, 1912, May 5, 1913, and May 3, 1914, and for departure in the fall August 13, 1912, August 18, 1913, and an unusually late date, September 8, 1914. A nest found May 28, 1911, at Harmarville, held five fresh eggs and was on the ground in a dense growth of weeds near the edge of a short stretch of woods.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER—*Oporornis agilis*.

I have but one record for the occurrence of this species here, an adult male being seen September 22, 1911, feeding in a thicket of tall weeds at the edge of a field.

MOURNING WARBLER—*Oporornis philadelphia*.

My one record for the occurrence of this species here is an adult male seen August 14, 1913, feeding in underbrush in a short stretch of woods.

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT—*Geothlypis trichas trichas*.

A common summer resident, frequenting thickets and underbrush bordering the side of roads and open fields and at times showing a decided preference for the edges of marshes and cat-tail swamps. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 30, 1912, May 4, 1913, and May 2, 1914, and for departure in the fall October 5, 1912, and October 4, 1913. Two broods are generally reared each year, the first early in June and the second about the middle of July. Brooding data: June 8, 1913, four fresh eggs and one of the Cowbird, an inch or so above the ground among the stalks of a tall weed in underbrush at the side of a road; July 9, 1915, three fresh eggs, on the ground well concealed in some tall grass at the foot of a small bush near the edge of a field overgrown with scrubby underbrush.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT—*Icteria virens virens*.

A common summer resident, haunting dense tangled thickets, where it was oftener heard than seen. May 4, 1914, is my earliest record for the spring migration. In the fall the birds are quiet and inconspicuous and disappear soon after the young have left the nest so I have no actual records for their departure other than that July 20, 1912, is the latest I have ever seen one of this species here. A nest found May 22, 1912, with four fresh eggs is my earliest breeding record, my latest a nest found June 20, 1917, with four well incubated eggs. Nests are usually within three or four feet of the ground, rarely as high as eight feet, and are generally placed in blackberry bushes in dense thickets. Either three or four eggs constitutes a full set, my one exception being a nest found May 24, 1913, that held five slightly incubated eggs.

HOODED WARBLER—*Wilsonia citrina*.

As far as my experience goes this species is a rather scarce migrant,

and I have but two records for its occurrence here. Single birds, an adult male each time, were seen September 19, 1912, and September 17, 1913, feeding in low underbrush.

WILSON'S WARBLER—*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*.

A fairly common fall migrant, and probably present to some extent in the spring migration, although I have no records for its occurrence then. It feeds near the ground in low underbrush and being inconspicuous can be easily overlooked. My earliest record for the fall migration is September 8, 1914, my latest October 1, 1913.

CANADA WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*.

A common migrant, and by far the earliest of this family to return in the fall. My earliest record for the spring migration is May 4, 1914, my latest May 24, 1914. In the fall the first birds appeared July 27, 1912, and July 25, 1913, and were last seen September 28, 1912, and October 3, 1913. They feed in low underbrush and but rarely is more than one bird seen in one spot.

REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*.

A common summer resident, being especially numerous in the stretches of woods along the Allegheny River and its larger tributaries. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 29, 1912, April 26, 1913, May 2, 1914, and April 21, 1916, and for departure in the fall September 27, 1912, and September 27, 1913. By the latter part of May the majority of the birds are incubating full sets, my earliest breeding record being a nest found May 22, 1915, with four incubated eggs and one of the Cowbird, and my latest a nest found June 22, 1912, with three well incubated eggs. Nests vary from six to twenty feet from the ground and may be in crotches of saplings or at the outer end of lower limbs of the larger trees, frequently at the side of a road or of a trail through the woods.

CATBIRD—*Dumetella carolinensis*.

A common summer resident wherever thickets or underbrush afford a suitable nesting site. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 29, 1912, April 26, 1913, and April 25, 1914. October 4, 1913, is my latest record for the fall migration. During the winter of 1912-13 one bird found the shubbery in McKinley Park so much to its liking that it remained there throughout the winter and braved successfully the frequent deep snows and cold weather. It was first noted there on the 23rd of November and was thought to be an unusually late migrant until a subsequent visit on January 4 found it at practically the same spot where it was seen at frequent intervals for the next two months. My earliest breeding record is a nest found May 18, 1910, with four fresh eggs, my latest a nest found June 26, 1915, with four incubated eggs. Nests are almost invariably five or six feet from the ground, and are placed in bushes or small saplings in thickets or dense underbrush. One exception was a nest found June 26, 1915, with almost fully fledged young that was twenty-five feet from the ground in the outer upper branches of a large apple tree at the edge of an orchard.

BROWN THRASHER—*Torostoma rufum*.

A common summer resident, with a preference for brushy hillsides

or fields overgrown with scrubby underbrush. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 27, 1912, April 11, 1913, April 11, 1914, and April 10, 1917. In 1913 the last bird for the year was seen October 6 and this is the average date for the departure of this species. An unusually late record is a bird seen November 26, 1915, feeding at the side of a large brush pile in an open field. Ordinarily birds may be found incubating full sets of four or five eggs by the first week in May, and with one exception the 7th of May is the earliest record I have. That one exception is a nest found April 24, 1919, in McKinley Park that held four fresh eggs. Considering that this species has never been recorded before the 10th of April this one pair must have begun nesting within a day or so after they arrived. My latest breeding record is a nest found June 25, 1917, with four well incubated eggs. Nests vary from one to five feet from the ground and are placed in brush piles, thick bushy haws and quite frequently in the barberry bushes that border the paths and roads in the city parks.

CAROLINA WREN—*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*.

Resident, and fairly common throughout the year in ravines and on wooded hillsides. It is decidedly a bird of the woods here and I have yet to find it breeding about houses or barns. My only breeding record is that of a nest found May 9, 1913, with four half grown young, sunken flush with the ground half way up a slight embankment in some underbrush, well concealed in the dead leaves.

HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes aedon aedon*.

A common summer resident, breeding almost entirely about houses or in old apple orchards. Numerous bird houses have been erected in all the city parks of Pittsburgh and practically every one is occupied each year by a pair of these birds. An attempt was also made to attract the Bluebirds, but the English Sparrows eliminated this possibility, and now there is a continual struggle going on between the sparrows and the wrens for possession of the larger boxes. One box that I examined showed very vividly the frequent battles that must have taken place to decide its ownership. It was over a foot high and was composed of alternate layers of grasses and twigs, showing where one bird had temporarily triumphed only to be finally chased away for a short time. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 28, 1912, April 23, 1913, April 21, 1914, April 20, 1916, and April 24, 1919, and for departure in the fall October 16, 1912, and October 11, 1913. My earliest breeding record is a nest found June 3, 1912, with five slightly incubated eggs, my latest a nest found August 5, 1915, with but three well incubated eggs. Full sets of five or six eggs may, however, be found at almost any time between these two dates, so at least two broods are reared each year. But once have I found a nest with over six eggs, that one exception being found June 18, 1917, with eight well incubated eggs.

WINTER WREN—*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.

This bird is a fairly common winter resident here, there being few ravines or wooded hillsides where one or two cannot be found during the winter months. In 1913 they were last seen in the spring, on April

20, and it was September 20 before the first bird again appeared. Within a few weeks they were more or less in evidence and were then a regular part of the winter bird life until the following April, the last bird being seen on the 12th of that month.

BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*.

A common winter resident, found in all the scattered short stretches of woods loosely attached to the roving flocks of Chickadees, Tufted Titmice and White-breasted Nuthatches. My dates for arrival in the fall are a little irregular, being September 29, 1911, October 8, 1912, and September 17, 1913, but as it is several weeks before they are of more than casual occurrence it is easy to overlook the first arrivals. In the spring the last birds were seen April 21, 1912, April 29, 1913, and May 2, 1914.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*.

Resident, but common only during the winter months. They seemingly disappear early in the spring from many of the short stretches of woods, but whether it is because they are merely inconspicuous at this time of the year or because they really do go elsewhere to breed is still a question in my mind. There are still parts of Allegheny county where the term "deep woods" could still apply and it may be here that these birds nest commonly. My one breeding record is a nest found April 21, 1912, at Harmarville that was half built and was later deserted, thirty feet from the ground in a knot hole in the trunk of a large red oak at the edge of a stretch of open woods.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta canadensis*.

This species is a regular migrant here, in that it appears at some time or other during each spring and fall migration, but it is decidedly irregular in its movements, appearing at no definite time and being common one year and very scarce the next. For 1912 I have but three records, single birds being seen April 14, and September 14 and September 25. In 1913 the first bird for the spring migration appeared April 22 and for several weeks they were then fairly plentiful, the last bird being seen May 16. In the fall but two birds were seen, one October 24 and one October 26. For the spring migration of 1914 I again have but two records, one bird being seen May 4 and one May 11. In the fall of 1916 I had the opportunity to roam through the woods for part of one day, September 16, and indications then were that this species was already present in fairly large numbers, for three birds were seen in a little over an hour.

TUFTED TITMOUSE—*Baeolophus bicolor*.

Resident, and common throughout the year. During the winter months they wander about in small noisy flocks, but early in the spring they pair off and can be then found in the certain part of the woods where they will eventually nest. My one breeding record is a nest found May 22, 1915, with small young, thirty feet from the ground in a knot hole in the trunk of a large white oak on a wooded hillside.

CHICKADEE—*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*.

Resident, and common throughout the year, especially during the winter months, when small noisy flocks can be found in practically all

the short stretches of woods, even well within the city limits of Pittsburgh. As spring approaches they begin to show a partiality for underbrush bordering the larger streams and it is here in old willow stubs that the majority of them nest. One exception was a nest found May 17, 1911, at Harmarville that held seven slightly incubated eggs and was five feet from the ground in an old fence post at the side of a road.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa satrapa*.

This species is very common during the spring and fall migrations, but for some reason or other very few winter. Almost invariably they have all disappeared by the middle of November and it is early April before they are seen again. My one winter record is that of two birds seen December 31, 1912, on a hillside covered with second growth white pine near Harmarville. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 7, 1912, and April 4, 1914, and for departure April 18, 1913, and April 28, 1914. In the fall the first birds were seen October 13, 1912, and October 4, 1913. My latest record for the fall migration is November 26, 1915, one bird seen on that date.

RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus calendula calendula*.

A common migrant, frequenting low underbrush, but far from inconspicuous, not only because of the quick nervous manner in which they feed but also because of the harsh wren-like note they so frequently utter. During the spring migration they sing freely and at this time males can be seen displaying their red crest and showing a decided interest in the opposite sex. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 14, 1913, and April 12, 1914, and for departure April 30, 1913, and May 6, 1914. My earliest record for the fall migration is September 12, 1916, and my latest November 2, 1913.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCER—*Poliophtila caerulea caerulea*.

A common summer resident, but found largely in the open woods along the Allegheny River and along the streams flowing into it. I have never found this species in the stretches of woods that lie well back from the river or in fact far from the vicinity of water, so it is seemingly more or less exacting in its requirements. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 14, 1912, April 19, 1913, April 18, 1914, April 21, 1916, and April 25, 1919. This last date appears a little late, but if it is taken into consideration that on that day the thermometer registered 28 degrees and that there was a quarter of an inch of snow on the ground, the three birds that were seen can be regarded as early and hardy migrants. In the fall the last birds were seen August 11, 1912, August 15, 1913, and August 14, 1916. My earliest breeding record is a nest found May 10, 1914, with four incubated eggs and one of the Cowbird, my latest a nest found May 22, 1919, that held five fresh eggs. Nests vary from fifteen to thirty feet from the ground and are saddled on lower horizontal limbs of the larger trees in a crotch that protects the nest by the limb above. They are compact and very deeply cupped and are built of plant down and fine grasses, with usually a few feathers and a little horsehair in the lining, and heavily covered on the outside with lichens or, rarely, small bits of old weathered bark. There is seemingly no preference for any

certain tree for I have found nests in white oaks, elms, black locusts, and once in an apple tree at the edge of an orchard.

WOOD THRUSH—*Hylocichla mustelina*.

A common summer resident in all the scattered stretches of woods. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 13, 1912, April 25, 1913, April 24, 1914, and April 20, 1916, and for departure in the fall October 2, 1912, and October 4, 1913. My earliest breeding record is a nest found May 13, 1912 with four fresh eggs, my latest a nest found July 9, 1915, that held three incubated eggs. Unquestionably two broods are reared each year by some of the birds, but as comparatively few nests are found after the middle of June this is seemingly not a general practice. Nests vary from four to twelve feet from the ground and are usually placed in crotches of small saplings either in thickets or in open woods. Rarely they can be found on lower horizontal limbs of the larger trees. They are compactly built of pieces of paper, weed stems, grasses and mud, lined with black rootlets. The female, when flushed from the nest, usually shows more or less indignation, but one bird that was flushed from four fresh eggs on May 22, 1919, proved very pugnacious, darting close to my head repeatedly and snapping her bill angrily.

VEERY—*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*.

A fairly common spring migrant, but one that is decidedly inconspicuous and very easily overlooked. This is due not only to the fact that they frequent thick underbrush, but also that they are rather quiet and rarely utter any note whatsoever. April 25, 1914, is my earliest record for the spring migration, May 8, 1914, my latest.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.

A common migrant, frequenting the thicker underbrush in the scattered stretches of wood. My earliest record for the spring migration is April 24, 1914, my latest May 31, 1913. It is usually the middle of September before these birds reappear in the fall, but in 1914 they were decidedly early for the first was seen September 3, and by the 8th they were already fairly plentiful. My latest record for the fall migration is October 10, 1912.

HERMIT THRUSH—*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*.

A common migrant, and by far the hardiest of this family, appearing early in April when snow storms and low temperatures are by no means a thing of the past. The weather has seemingly little effect on their desire to reach their summer haunts for they arrive at almost the same date each year, and are plentiful within a few days after the first bird is seen, and seldom linger beyond a certain time. My dates for arrival in the spring are April 6, 1913, and April 7, 1914, and for departure April 24, 1913, and April 26, 1914. In the fall the first bird reappeared October 1, 1912, and October 4, 1913, and each time this species was plentiful within two or three days. October 25, 1913, is my latest record for the fall migration.

ROBIN—*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.

A very common summer resident, and scarce but of regular occurrence during the winter. Because of the fact that individual birds are

seen at irregular intervals during the winter months it is often difficult to decide just when the first migrants arrive, but as it is the middle of March before this species is finally plentiful it is probably safe to assume that birds seen before the first of March are those that have wintered. In 1912 a flock of twenty-five was seen on February 8, but that year it was not until the 17th of March that these birds were of more than casual occurrence and there were several weeks when none at all were seen, so this one flock may have roved about all winter. In 1913 six birds, widely scattered within the city limits of Pittsburgh, were seen March 8 and these unquestionably were migrants. In 1914 one bird appeared on the 14th of February and there were then no other records until March 15, when three birds were seen. Some of my actual winter records, concerning which there is no uncertainty, are December 25, 1911, one bird, December 25, 1915 one bird, and December 19, 1916, one bird. In the fall the birds gradually begin to decrease in numbers toward the latter part of October and by the middle of November they are few and far between. My earliest breeding record is a nest found April 14, 1912, with four slightly incubated eggs, my latest a nest found July 9, 1915, that held three incubated eggs, although I did see a bird working on a half completed nest July 14, 1914. Full sets of fresh eggs, usually four, but not uncommonly three may, however, be found at practically any time between these two extreme dates, and unquestionably two and possibly three broods are reared each year. The nests are situated in every conceivable position and but rarely is any attempt made at concealment. I have found them on beams in sheds, in brush piles in grape vines, on fence rails within a few feet of the ground, and in crotches of larger trees and saplings varying three to thirty feet from the ground.

BLUEBIRD—*Sialia sialis sialis*.

Like the last this species is a common summer resident and scarce but of regular occurrence each winter. The first migrants arrive the latter part of February or the first of March, but as small flocks are seen at irregular intervals during January and February spring migration dates are difficult to determine. By the middle of March these birds are plentiful and it is early November before their numbers begin to diminish to any perceptible extent. After the middle of the month the few small flocks seen are those that unquestionably winter. My earliest breeding record is a nest found May 2, 1914, with five slightly incubated eggs, my latest a nest found July 3, 1911, that held three fresh eggs. An old apple orchard is a spot much favored and here the nests are built in natural cavities or old woodpeckers' holes, varying in height from five to fifteen feet from the ground.